

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 2, 1865.

NO. 452.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles
which are now being made, and which are giving
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a
large assortment from which to select, thereby
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,
shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and
prices as moderate as the style of work will admit
of.

Gold! Gold!
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-47.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MAR-
SHAL General's Office, Washington, D. C.,
April 11, 1865.

Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation
of the President herewith published, all
Officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed
to give prompt attention to the receiving and
forwarding of such deserters as present themselves
in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMER-

ICA."

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act
of Congress, approved on the third instant, enti-
tled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore
passed to provide for the enrolling and calling
out the national forces, and for other purposes,'
requires that in addition to the other lawful pen-
alties of the crime of desertion from the mili-
tary or naval service, all persons who have de-
serted from the military or naval service of the United
States who shall not return to said service, or re-
port themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty
days after the proclamation hereinafter mention-
ed, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily
relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizen-
ship and their right to become citizens, and such
deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any
office of trust or profit under the United States,
or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;
and all persons who shall hereafter desert the
military or naval service, and all persons who,
being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction
of the district in which he is enrolled, or go be-
yond the limits of the United States with intent
to avoid any draft in the military or naval service,
duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of
this section. And the President is hereby author-
ized and required forthwith, on the passage of
this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth
the provisions of this section, in which proclama-
tion the President is requested to notify all des-
erters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid,
that they shall be pardoned on condition of re-
turning to their respective military or naval ser-
vice, or to such other organizations as they may be as-
signed to, until they shall have served for a period
of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM
LINCOLN, President of the United States, do in-
sue this my Proclamation, as required by said
act, ordering and requiring all deserters to re-
turn to their proper posts; and I do hereby
notify them that all deserters who shall, within
sixty days from the date of this proclamation,
viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, re-
turn to service, or report themselves to a Pro-
vost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition
that they return to their respective military or na-
val service, or to such other organizations as they
may be assigned to, and serve the remainder
of their original terms of enlistment, and, in
addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost
by desertion.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the United States to be
affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington,
this eleventh day of March, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five,
and of the Independence of the United States
the 89th.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
"By the President:
"WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
"Secretary of State."

The records and returns of these deserters will
be made up in the same manner as is provided
for in other cases by existing regulations, except
that it will be noted on the book of deserters
that the deserters have been notified of the fact
of their having voluntarily surrendered themselves
in conformity with the President's Proclamation;
and the number thus surrendering themselves to
be separately stated on the report to this office.
The Secretary of War directs that no reward
be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be
arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order
by the District Provost Marshals.

Official:
Jas. B. Fry,
Pro. Mar. Gen.
W. H. SEIDEL,
Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. for
Ky.
March 21, 1864.—swdt.

FOR SALE.
MY thorough-bred Race Stallion, BOP JOHN-
SON. He was sired by Boston, dam Lux,
by Wagner, out of Battery, by Sampson, out of
a Buzzard mare.

Have also other Thorough bred Stock, both
young and old, which I will sell low for cash.
April 4—St. V. M. FLOURNOY.

*Frankfort Commonwealth pays three times
and send account to this office for payment.—Obs.
& Rep.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, March 25, 1865.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of
this Bank, will be held at their Banking
House in Frankfort, on Monday the first day of
May next, at 10 o'clock, when seven Directors
for the principal Bank, and a like number for
each of the Branches will be elected.

By order of the Board
J. B. TEMPLE,
Cashier.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.
THERE will be a meeting of the Stock Hold-
ers of this Company, at the Store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday
of April (15th), at 2 1/2 past 2 o'clock, for the pur-
pose of electing a President and four Directors to
serve during the coming year. Business of im-
portance demands a full meeting of the Stock
Holders.

S. C. BULL,
Treasurer.
March 14, 1865-td.

MISCELLANY.

The assassins, or some one in the plot
with them, understanding that a lady actress
was to sing the following song at one of the
Washington theatres, warned her against
doing so, by an anonymous letter. The warn-
ing contained a threat against her life in case
she failed to heed it:

Sherman's March to the Sea.

Our camp fires shone bright on the mountains
That frowned on the river below,
While we stood by our guns in the morning
And eagerly watched for the foe—
When a rider came out from the darkness
That hung over mountain and tree,
And shouted "Boys up and be ready,
For Sherman will march for the Sea."

Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman
Went up from each valley and glen,
And the bugles re-echoed the music
That came from the lips of the men.
For we knew that the stars of our banners
More bright in their splendor would be,
And that blessings from Northland would greet
Us When Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then forward, boys, forward to the battle,
We marched on our wearisome way,
And we stormed the wild hills of Resaca,
—God bless those who fell on that day—
Then Kennesaw frowned in all its glory,
Frowned down on the flag of the free,
But the East and the West were our standards,
And Sherman marched on to the sea.

Still onward we pressed, till our banners
Swept from Atlanta's grim walls,
And the blood of the patriot dampened
The soil where the traitor flag falls;
But we paused not to weep for the fallen,
Who slept by each river and tree;
Yet we twined them a wreath of the laurel,
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

O, proud was our army that morning
That stood where the pine darkly towers,
When Sherman said "Boys, you are weary,
But to day fair Savannah is ours."
Then sang we a song for our chieftain
That echoed o'er river and lake,
And the stars in our banners shone brighter
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

**How Geo. Neumark Sung his Hymn
for the Church of Christ.**

[CONCLUDED.]

As he rushed out into the night he
stumbled against a man who seemed to
have been listening to the music at the
door.

"Pardon me, sir, but may I ask if it was
you who played and sung so beautifully
just now?"

"Yes," said Neumark hurriedly and
pushed on.

The stranger seized hold of his cloak—
"Pardon me, I am but a poor man, but that
hymn you sung has gone through my very
soul. Could you tell me, perhaps, where
I might get a copy? I am only a servant,
but I would give it forth to get this hymn—
that was just written, I do believe, for
myself."

"My good friend," replied Neumark
gently, "I will willingly fulfill your wish
without the florin. May I ask who you
are?"

"John Gutg, at your service, and in the
house of the Swedish Ambassador, Baron
Von Rosenkrantz."

"Well, come early to-morrow morning.
My name is George Neumark, and you will
find me at Mistress Johansson's, in the
Crooked Lane. Good night."

One morning, about a week after this,
Gutg paid a second visit to Mistress
Johansson's. Neumark received him kindly.

"Perhaps you will think what I am going
to say foolish; but I have prayed over it the
whole night, and I hope I may make so
bold—"

"What? Is it a second copy of the
hymn; of course you may have it with
pleasure."

"No, no, sir; it is not that; I have the
copy you gave me in my Bible, to keep it
better; though if it were lost, I think I have
it as well off as the Lord's Prayer and the
Credo. But yesterday—you won't take it
ill?"

"Never mind; go on."

"Well, sir, the Ambassador had a secreta-
ry that wrote all his letters. Yesterday
he suddenly left the house, why no one
knew, but we believe that the master found
him in default, and let him easily off. Yes-
terday evening as I saw my lord to bed, he
said to me, 'Now that Mr. Secretary is gone,
I know not where to look for as clever a
one.' Somehow your name came into my
mind; for the secretary lives in the house,
and is entertained at the table, and has a
hundred crowns a year, paid down. So I
said, 'My lord, I know some one—'

"You!" he cried, and laughed; "have you a
secretary among your friends?" "No, my
lord," said I; "though I know him, I am
much too humble to have him for friend or
an acquaintance." So, to make a long story
short, sir, I told him all—"

"Ah!" interrupted Neumark. "And that
you made my acquaintance on the doorstep
of Nathan Hirsch, the Jew pawnbroker,
where I was pledging my violin?"

"Yes, all that," replied Gutg; "and if I
have done wrong I am very sorry; only my
heart was so full. My lord was not offend-
ed, but bid me bring your hymn, to see how
you wrote. Writing and poetry both admi-
rable," he said as he laid it down; "and I
see, perhaps he might do. I was uneasy
afterward lest you might be hurt, sir; and
between that and wishing you might be se-
cretary, I could scarcely wait for the morn-
ing. The Ambassador likes an early visit,
and if you would pardon me sir, and think
well of it, you might go to him at once."

Neumark instead of answering, walked up
and down the room. "Yes," he said to him-
self, "the Lord's ways are surely wonderful.
They that trust in the Lord shall not want
for any good thing." Then turning to the
servant, "God reward you for what you have
done. I shall go with you."

The Ambassador received him kindly.
"You are a poet; I see by these verses.
Do you compose hymns only?"

"Of the poor," said Neumark, after a mo-

ment's pause, "it is written, 'theirs is the
kingdom of heaven.' I never knew any one
who was rich and enjoyed this world that had
written a hymn. It is the cross that presses
such music out of us."

The Ambassador looked surprised, but not
displeased. "You certainly do not flatter
us," he said. "But, young man, your experi-
ence is but narrow. Yet you might remem-
ber that our King Gustavus Adolphus,
though he lived in the state and glory of the
throne, not only composed, but sung and
played a right noble Christian hymn. How-
ever, you are poor, very poor if my servant's
account be correct. Has poverty made you
curse your life?"

"I thank the Lord, never, though I have
been near it. But he always kept the true
peace in my heart. Moreover, the Lord
said, 'The poor ye have always; and an-
other time he called them blessed; and was
himself poor for our sakes, and commanded
the gospel to be preached to the poor; and
the very poor, as the Apostle says, may yet
make many rich. It is not so hard, after all,
to be reconciled with poverty.'"

"Gallantly answered like a man of faith
We may have opportunity to speak of that
again. I hear that you have studied laws.
Do you think that you could sit papers that
require a knowledge of jurisprudence and
politics?"

"If your grace would try me, I would at-
tempt it."

"Well, then, take these papers and read
them through. They contain inquiries from
Chancellor Oxenstierna, and the answers I
have been able to procure. Bring me a di-
gest of the whole. You may take your own
time, and when you are ready knock at the
next door."

Neumark left the hotel of the Ambassa-
dor that evening with a radiant face, and as
he walked quickly through the streets,
talked with himself, while a smile stole
across his lips. "Yes, yes; leave God to or-
der all thy ways."

It was to Jew Nathan's that he took his
way.

"Give me my violoncello," he cried.
"Here are the five and twenty shillings and
a half a crown more. You need not be so
amazed. I know you well. You took ad-
vantage of my poverty, and had I been an
hour beyond the fortnight you would have
pocketed the five pounds. Still, I thank
you for the five-and-twenty shillings—but
for them I must have left Hamburg a beg-
gar. Nor can I feel that you did anything
yourself, but were simply an instrument in
the hand of God. You know nothing of
the joy that a Christian has in saving another,
so I pay you in what coin you like best,
an extra half crown. Here are the one
pound seven and sixpence in hard money.
Only remember this,

"Who trusts in God's unchanging love,
Builds on a rock that none can move."

Seizing his violoncello in triumph, Neumark
swept homeward with hasty steps,
never pausing till he reached his room, sat
down, and began to play with such a heav-
ily sweetness that Mistress Johansson
rushed in upon him with a storm of ques-
tions, all of which he bore unheeding, and
played and sang till his landlady scarce
knew if she was in heaven or on earth.

"Are you there, good Mistress Johans-
sen?" he said, when he had finished. "Well,
perhaps you will do me the kindness to call
in as many people as there are in the house
and in the street. Bring them all in, and I
will sing you a hymn that you never heard
before, for I am the happiest man in Ham-
burg. Go, dear woman; go bring me a con-
gregation, and I will preach them a sermon
on my violoncello."

In a few minutes the room was full. Then
Neumark seized his bow, played a bar or
two, opened his mouth and sang

"Leave God to order all thy ways,
And hope in Him, whatever betide;
Thou'lt find Him in the evil days,
Of all sufficient strength and guide.

Who trusts in God's unchanging love
Builds on the rock that none can move.

"What can these anxious cares avail,
These never ceasing moans and sighs?
What can it help us to bewail
Each painful moment as it flies?
Our cross and trials do but press
The heavier for our bitterness.

"Only your restless heart keep still,
And wait in cheerful hope, content
To take what'er His gracious will,
His all-dispensing love hath sent;
Nor doubt our inmost wants are known
To Him who chose us for His own.

"He knows when joyful hearts are best,
He sends them as He sees it meet;
When thus hast borne its fiery test,
And now are freed from all deceit,
He comes to the all-unaware,
And makes thee own His loving care."

Here the singer stopped, for his voice
trembled and the tears ran down his cheeks.
The little audience stood fixed in silent sym-
pathy; but at last Mistress Johansson
could contain herself no longer.

"Dear, dear sir," she began, drying
her eyes with her apron, for there was not a
dry cheek in the crowd, "that is all like as
if I sat in Church, and forgot all my care,
and thought of God in heaven and Christ
upon the cross. How has it all come about?
You were so downcast this morning, and
now you make my heart leap with joy. Has
God been helping you?"

"Yes, that He has, my dear gracious God
and Father! All my need is over. Only
think, I am Secretary to the Swedish Am-
bassador here in Hamburg, have a hundred
crowns a year; and to complete my happi-
ness he gave me five-and-twenty crowns in
hand, so that I have redeemed my poor vi-
olin. Is not the Lord our God a wonderful
and gracious God? Yes, yes, my good peo-
ple, be sure of this:—

"Who trusts in God's unchanging love,
Builds on the rock that none can move."

"And this beautiful hymn, where did you
find it, sir, if I may be so bold? For I know
all the hymn book by heart, but not this.
Did you make it yourself?"

"I? Well, yes, I am the instrument—the
harp; but God swept the strings. All I know
was this, 'Who trusts in God's unchanging
love,' these words lay like a soft burden on
my heart. I went over them again and
again, and so they shaped themselves into
this song. How I cannot tell. I began to
sing and pray for joy, and my soul blessed

the Lord, and word followed word like water
from a fountain. Stop," he cried, "listen once
more—"

"Nor in the heat of pain and strife,
Think God hath cast thee off unheard;
Nor that the man whose prosperous life
Thou enviest, is of Him preferred:
Time passes and much change doth bring,
And sets a bond to everything.

"All are alike before His face;
'Tis easy to our God Most High
To make the rich man poor and low,
To give the poor man wealth and joy.
True wonders still of Him are wrought,
Who setteth up and brings to naught.

Sing, pray, and swerve not from His ways,
But do thine own part faithfully;
Trust the rich promise of His grace,
So shall it be fulfilled unto thee;
God never yet forsook at need
The soul that trusted Him indeed."

When he ceased, for the second time, he
was so much moved that he put away the
violoncello in a corner, and the little audi-
ence quietly dispersed.

Such is the story of one of the most beau-
tiful of all the German hymns—one of those
which has preached the truest sermon to
troubled and despairing hearts. After two
years Baron Von Rosenkrantz procured his
secretary the post of Librarian of the Ar-
chives at Weimar, and there he peacefully
lived in his sixty-first year. He wrote much,
verses indeed almost innumerable, possibly
to be read at Weimar still, by such Dry-
adusts as care to look. But the legacy that
he left to the church was the hymn that the
simple hearted man played when God gave
him back his beloved "Viola di Gamba."—
Sunday Magazine

Progress of the Funeral Train.—Beau-
tiful Incident at York, Penn.

Just at dusk we reached York, entering
the town amid the tolling of bells. The
buildings are draped, and the citizens crowd-
ing one another down to the very rail over
which our iron horse seems to plow his way.
We halt at the depot, to find thousands of
people with uncovered heads in the rain.

A brass band from the United States Hospi-
tal plays a mournful dirge. Dr. Mintzer's
infantry are so ranged along the track as to
keep the way clear. The bells all over the
city toll, and minute guns from the hill side
add to the impressiveness of the occasion.
While we are taking in water the crowd
open a passage from the station, and a half
dozen ladies in black came through to the
cars.

Gens. Townsend and McCollum meet
them, and in a moment a soldier brings
down a large wreath, around which is a
wreath of white roses, carnations, and the
most delicate and fragrant exotics. In the
wreath is a flag, the blue field made of vi-
olet, the stars of white violets, and the red
stripes of geraniums, making one of the
most beautiful natural pictures ever prepared
for such an occasion.

The ladies of York sent it, and General
McCollum, broke over his rules and allowed
them to enter the sacred car. They car-
ried it to the coffin, and as the tears chased
one another down their fair cheeks, they
let it upon the cold bier. Not a word was
spoken. There were half a dozen present
who had gone in with them, but no dry eyes
came out.

The fragrance from these violets seemed
like incense from Heaven. A neat tribute,
plain but coming from the heart, will weigh
against costly decorations of the million-
aire; a starry flag of violets laid upon the
corpse by the ladies of York. Old men, tot-
tering to their graves, with rain pattering
upon their bald heads, and wounded soldiers
hobbled to the roadside to show their love
for him who sleeps before them; old women
sobbed as though they had lost their first
born; fair maidens brushed away the tears,
and men held up their little ones to see the
car that contains the remains of the people's
friend. "He was crucified for us!" exclaims
an aged colored man, but the shrill whistle
sounds, and we leave a scene that can never
be forgotten by those who witnessed it.—
Phil. Enquirer.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.
THE following Dividends have been declared
payable April, 29, to Shareholders of record
April 22, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company,
Tenth Dividend.....Three Dollars per Share.

McKinley Oil Company,
Seventh Dividend.....Four per Cent.

Clifton Petroleum Company,
Third Dividend.....One and a half per Cent.

Fountain Petroleum Company,
Third Dividend.....Three per Cent.

Devon Oil Company,
First Dividend.....Three per Cent.

Loomis Oil Company,
First Dividend.....Three per Cent.

Transfer Books closed from April 22, to 30.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New York.
April 25-1w.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.
BANK NOTE

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.
Also, engraved in a style corresponding in excel-
lence with that of Bank Notes—

RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS,
Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Prom-
issory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Vis-
iting and Professional Cards, No-
tarial, County and Hand
Seals, Etc., Etc.

Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made
to order, superior quality.
The above office is under the supervision of
GEORGE T. JONES,
S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.
March 31, 1865-3m.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM
CONTINUES to manufacture
HAIR JEWELRY
of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast
Pins, Bar Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings
and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on
hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Watterfalls,
Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from
\$5 to \$7. Curls from \$5 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish
matched, and the price of any of the above ar-
ticles, can have them sent by express, or mail,
and if they do not suit can return them by pay-
ing return express.

Also keeps
PERFUMERY
of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking
Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and
Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the
Christian Church
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 2, 1864—swdm.

Master Commissioner's Notice.
FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff, vs. In Equity,
Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants.

BY the order of the Franklin Circuit Court,
made in this cause at the February term,
1865, the same has been referred to me to ascer-
tain the estate which came to the hands of the
Executor, the amount of debts paid and to be
paid to him, what disposition has been made of
the slaves set free, and such other matters touch-
ing said estate as will show the amounts to be
divided amongst the devisees and heirs. Also to
ascertain how many heirs and devisees are
entitled to an interest in said estate and what
will be the interest of each, or each set.

The Executor will make his exhibit and settle-
ment, and parties interested present their proof
in time to enable me to report to the June term,
1865, of said court.
March 24, 1865.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
T. N. LINDSEY, Attorney.
March 25-1w.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL LEGION,
Inspector General's Office,
Frankfort Ky., March 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 1

Having been appointed and commissioned
by his Excellency, the Governor, Inspector Gen-
eral for the State of Kentucky, and having enter-
ed upon the discharge of the duties of the same,
with my Headquarters at Frankfort, Ky., all com-
munications in regard to the organization of the
Enrolled Militia, and of companies of Active
Militia in each regimental district, to form the
Kentucky National Legion, will be addressed to
these Headquarters.

11. An act of the Legislature to organize and
discipline the Militia of Kentucky, approved
March 4, 1865, directs that the Active Militia
shall be styled the "Kentucky National Legion,"
and shall be composed of all companies organ-
ized in the different regimental districts in the
State.

For the purpose of organizing the Active Mil-
itia, and having them ready for active duty in the
field, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Militia orders that one company of Active
Militia be immediately organized in each regim-
ental district.

The first and second wards of Louisville will
compose a regimental district; the third and fourth
wards a regimental district; the fifth and sixth
wards a regimental district; the seventh, eighth,
and ninth wards a regimental district; the tenth,
eleventh, and twelfth wards a regimental district.
The other districts in the State will remain as
heretofore ordered, each county being consid-
ered a regimental district, except where two or more
have been formed into one district.

The "Kentucky National Legion" should be
composed of the best men in the State. They
elect their own officers, and it is hoped and be-
lieved that they will elect such only as will re-
spect credit upon the State and upon themselves.
WM. H. HAYS,
Inspector General of Kentucky.
Journal, Democrat and Press, publish two
weeks. April 4-2. w. 1m.

WM. R. COX & CO.,
CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
And a general assortment of
PAINTERS' MATERIAL.

Being old and experienced House and Sign
Painters, are prepared to furnish full directions
as to the mixing and applying of Paints and
Varnishes, and upon what work to be ap-
plied.

No. 173 Rice Street, between Fourth
and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, O.
April 18-1m.

JOHN MASON BROWN,
(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to
the prosecution of military claims.
April 18, 1865.

HORSE TAKEN UP.
ON Sunday night, April 9, 1865, on the street
in Frankfort, an IRON GRAY horse, fifteen

The Feeling in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

At twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock, on Saturday morning, about nine hours after he had received the shot of the assassin, Abraham Lincoln drew his last breath, surrounded by the members of his family, his Cabinet, and leading political and personal friends. His death would, under any circumstances, have produced an extraordinary sensation, but accompanied by murder, the feeling which has been the most intense. No single event of the present century in America can at all compare with it in effect on the popular mind, and we think that in England the shock will be nearly as deeply felt.

The grief which is expressed has two very distinct origins, the stronger of which seems to arise from personal sympathy and regard for the deceased. We hear in all quarters the strongest expressions of admiration of the character of Mr. Lincoln, and deep sorrow that his noble career should have brought to a premature end. His simplicity of character, his straightforward honesty, his kindness, even his bluntness of manner, seem to have won the popular heart, even among a foreign, and in matter of opinion, a hostile nation. We may judge by that fact of his popularity among the citizens of the Northern States. Almost all of us feel as if we had suffered a personal loss. Mr. Lincoln is spoken of in the same terms as are used towards a familiar friend. All mourn his untimely fate. He had risen by industry, ability and integrity to the great position of Chief Magistrate of his country. He found it in the most imminent danger, and his power to control the elements which were sweeping over the land were far from generally acknowledged.

He was regarded with fear and trembling by the friends of his government, and with contempt by his opponents. But steadily he made his way. He was not the best man who could have been imagined for the post of Chief Magistrate in a great civil war. He had not the commanding force which inspires energy into all around him, and his public appearances were often lacking in dignity. But he was sagacious, patient, prudent, courageous, honest and candid. If he did not inspire great generals, he gave every man in the army an opportunity of developing the talents within him. He recognized merit and rewarded it. He placed confidence, as a rule, where it was due, and he has his reward in great military successes. Some say that he has been cut off at a favorable moment for his reputation, but we cannot accept this view. It seems to us that he has gone through his worst trials, that his patience, sagacity and honesty would have borne even better fruits in the settlement of the affairs of the South than during the wild commotion of the war. He has been cut off at a time when, certainly, he had accomplished a great deal, but leaving much undone which he was well qualified to do.

A naturally strong man, of only fifty-six, he might have hoped to live many years after finishing his work as President, in the enjoyment of the respect and admiration justly due to one who had saved the life of his country. He will be held, we think, by Americans, if not equal to Washington, second to none but he. But he had not the gratification of his great predecessor, of seeing his work completed and enjoying for a long period the gratitude of his countrymen and the admiration of strangers. There are few so hard of heart as to not shed a tear over the sudden and bloody termination of so bright a career. As great as Washington in many moral and mental qualities, his genial character was calculated to win far more popular sympathy than his predecessor. Ability and honesty all admire, but when to them are added kindness, simplicity, and freedom from selfishness, haughtiness and pride in high position, they win love as well as respect.

A Historic Parallel.

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the American republic, by the adherent of the slaveholding oligarchy, recalls the assassination of William of Orange, the ruler of the republic of the Netherlands, by the hand of a murderer hired by a despotic monarchy, two hundred and eighty-one years ago. Like Abraham Lincoln, William of Orange had labored to make the people free and happy. Like him, these efforts provoked his fate. In the character of William of Orange, as depicted by Motley, there is much that resembles the character of Abraham Lincoln.

"From his trust in God he ever derived support and consolation in the darkest hours. Implicitly relying upon Almighty wisdom and goodness, he looked danger in the face with a constant smile, and endured incessant labors and trials with a serenity which seemed more than human. * * * His firmness was allied to his piety. His constancy in bearing the whole weight of a struggle as unequal as men have ever undertaken, was the theme of admiration even to his enemies. The rock in the ocean, 'tranquil amid raging billows,' was the favorite emblem by which his friends expressed their sense of his firmness."

"Of the soldier's great virtues—constancy in disaster, devotion to duty, hopefulness in defeat—no man ever possessed a larger share. He arrived, through a series of reverses, to a perfect victory. * * * In the conquest of liberty and a national existence for a whole people, the contest was long, and he fell in the struggle, but the victory was to the dead hero. * * * The supremacy of his political genius was entirely beyond question. He was the first statesman of the age. The quickness of his perception was only equalled by the caution which enabled him to mature the results of his observation. His knowledge of human nature was profound. He governed the passions and sentiments of a great nation as if they had been but the keys and chords of one vast instrument, and his hand rarely failed to evoke harmony out of the wildest storms. His power of managing men was so unquestionable that there was always a hope, even in the darkest hour, for men felt implicit reliance, as well on his intellectual resources as on his integrity. * * * In the darkest hour of his country's trial, he affected a serenity which was far from feeling, so that his apparent gaiety at momentous epochs was even censured by dullards, who could not comprehend its philosophy, nor applaud the flippancy of William the Silent."

"He went through life bearing the load of a people's sorrow upon his shoulders with a smiling face. * * * The people were grateful and affectionate for the trust he placed in their Father William, and not all the clouds which culminated could ever dimmed to their eyes the radiance of that lofty mind to which they were accustomed in their darkest calamities, to look for light. As long as he lived, he was the guiding star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets."

"STRAW."—On Tuesday, as a stage loaded with passengers was proceeding down Broadway, an elderly gentleman remarked to his next neighbor: "I have lived in New York forty years, but I never saw anything to be compared to this." The gentleman replied: "If you live forty years longer you will never see anything like it again. No man ever had the affections of the people as Abraham Lincoln had them." Upon this, one who looked like a gentleman, further along in the stage, said to his companion, with a contemptuous expression: "I think Broadway should be draped in white instead of black." A fiery young fellow sitting opposite leaned forward and said: "Will you repeat that, sir?" The person addressed turned to him and replied: "I did not speak to you, sir." "I know you did not," was the reply; "but you are in a public conveyance, and you shall either take back the remark or get out of the stage." The man began to show signs of fear, pulled the strap and got out. The young man then turned to the companion and said: "You get out here, too." Some one said: "Why, he did not say anything." The young man replied: "He is a friend of the other, and birds of a feather flock together. Out he must go"—and out he did go, and the two sneaked off together.

—N. Y. Tribune.

MOSEBY'S LATEST ATROCITIES.—Moseby is the raiding antipodal of Sheridan. The latter is an heroic raider, and the former a satanic cutthroat one. Moseby's last invention consists in examining the papers of every man he comes across. If the individual proves to be a paroled soldier of Lee's army, he is impressed into Moseby's gang, and compelled to do service. If, however, it transpires that he has taken the oath of allegiance, an execution is improvised, and he is strung up in a twinkling. These deeds of Moseby are the most satanic of all he has performed. The soldiers of his command may well dread to return home, for they have the chance before them of being repaid with an alternative, both of whose aspects are intensely hideous.

The people of Virginia, whom Moseby's "institutions" most affect, have the very offshoots of Unionism nipped off. Their zeal for the Union is made to wither in the bud. Such systematic villainy as this cannot be adequately punished by any inflictions of man, but they can be reached in some degree, and the very extremities of retribution should be made to fall upon the whole of the Moseby gang. President Johnson knows what lenity means, and he knows, too, that applied to scoundrels such as these, it loses the name of lenity, and is rather altered to complicity and approval.—Phil. Evening Telegram.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The Nation—a Union and a Unit.

Peculiar and alone upon the earth stand the American people. A mere aggregation of various nations, a heterogeneous assemblage of individuals, a congregation of diverse ranks and religions—without any common bond of fatherland or mother-tongue—we seemed hardly ready to respond to the promptings of patriotism.

The nations of Southern Europe largely represented on one extreme, the stalwart Norseman firmly established on the other, even the remote Chinaman finding place within our boundaries, and our mighty centre offering a broad battle field for the vast unsettled warfare of Celt and Saxon, we could hardly feel ourselves a nation.

But we were compacted of the historic people, the earth-conquerors, the men of mind and of might. Each citizen, in his separate strength, felt himself an individual; yet this very sense of individualism, far from becoming a disintegrating force, grew to be our bond of union. The sins of weakness, intolerance, and bigotry found little place among us; in the vigor of our young manhood we were eager to try our strength on every battle-field, whether in the domain of mind or matter. Our land became the huge debating ground of all the unsettled issues of the past, and recognizing law and order as the two grand national necessities, we held on our triumphant way. Beneath a reckless exterior, our people were, in fact, law-abiding and Constitution-loving, and therefore endured without serious detriment all the difficulties incident to our peculiar position. We were weakly notwithstanding commercial crises, and we were at peace in the midst of periodical governmental revolutions.

Amidst such unexampled prosperity the spirit of patriotism rarely found expression, except in a July celebration or the review of a new census. The experience of a wondrous past gave us assurance of a mighty future; and in the rush of events many important issues were allowed to await adjustment—among them the individual relations of the several members of our sisterhood of States to their parent and head.

When the folly of Southern leaders forced their followers into assuming so false a position, and we found our very existence jeopardized, we learned that we were indeed a nation. As the smoke cleared away from the guns of Sumpter we beheld a new meaning in the old flag; sheltered in its folds and gleaming in its heaven-borrowed tints shone security, and peace, and freedom. In the light of this new vision it mattered not whether a man were Papist or Protestant, Moravian or Mormon; if he were but true to the faith that had set him free. The sin that might not be pardoned was faithfulness to the flag; for under that symbol lay concealed the hopes of the future—freedom of thought and freedom of action. The flag became in one instant the recognized symbol of manhood's highest hopes and aspirations, and he that was false to that was indeed false to the heaven-born impulse implanted in every breast.

The struggle came. Foreign Powers and potentates stood silently aloof, as did the grim kings of old, awaiting the death of the sacrificial maid. But our virgin Republic was strong with the hopes of millions; and, if like her prototype, she tottered one instant beneath the blow, like her, too, she arose supported by unseen powers. The fate of nations yet to be hung upon the issue—the trial has passed—victory blazes on our banner, and our fair Republic, stainless and strong, has proved her right to stand in the van of the mighty sisterhood of the nations.

The Herald has dubbed the oil millionaires "Petrolions." The Boston Post says why not call them Gentiles?

President Johnson.

In considering the character of the man who has assumed the Presidency of the country, his very eminent and noble conduct in the early stage of the war should be kept constantly in mind. When Bragg made his great foray against Buell into Tennessee and occupied Nashville, it was the energy, intelligence and bravery of Gov. Johnson that saved both Tennessee and Kentucky, and kept the war from surging to the Ohio. He absolutely refused to evacuate Nashville, and infusing some of his own determination into those around him, he preserved the State and initiated those successes to which we can trace by true descent, all subsequent victories. Such antecedents prophesy a good and wise policy for the future.—Philadelphia North American.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Farm and the Street.

On Monday last, a boy presented himself at the counter of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia, and said he wanted to invest \$10,000 in Seven-thirties. He uncovered that amount of money from his person in greenbacks and notes of Ohio and Indiana banks. It soon transpired that he lived in the western part of Indiana, and desiring to invest in the Government Loan, and thinking with a prudent simplicity that it would be safest to get his bonds right from Jay Cooke's own hands, he travelled all the way to Philadelphia to make the purchase. While there, he received the attentions which his patriotism and devotion merited.

On Friday, of last week, a German came into the National Bank of Dubuque, having walked thirty miles from his farm, in the neighborhood of Bellevue. His clothes were ragged—the appearance of the man was that of a mendicant. "Was an artifice to avert robbery on the road. For, in the bank, he took out of his dress \$13,000 his own money in part, principally his neighbors', entrusted to him to invest in the Government Loan. Every dollar of the thirteen thousand had been dug by these Germans out of the soil with hard days work. A few days since a combination of immensely wealthy Wall street owners of gold, attacked the Government credit by throwing upon the market Government bonds in quantities supposed to be sufficient to break the market down. The history of the endeavor from its inception to its fruits, remains to be written. Comparisons are odious, and we respect misfortunes.

The Late Richard Cobden.

At a time when the heart of the American people was less profoundly moved with sorrow than at this moment, the death of Richard Cobden would be mourned as a national bereavement. In him England has lost one of her best and wisest statesmen, America her firmest and most influential European friend. Other men have read our history as truly and have sympathized as heartily in our trials, but no man in England spoke for us with such weight as Mr. Cobden. There is more glow and fervor in the speeches of John Bright, but he has had much less influence with his countrymen than Cobden, though the sharer of all his opinions.

In the light of history Richard Cobden will be regarded as the foremost Englishman of his time. England may not yet be ready to admit it, but the time is not far distant when such will be the verdict, not only of Englishmen, but of the world. He was the representative man of the new race, which governs England now, from her work-shops and her marts of commerce, without casting many votes in her aristocratic parliament. By and by it will have more votes and a freer speech, but at present it must be content to rule through the instincts of the treasury bench. In fact, the English government is eminently feudal, aristocratic and exclusive; but in substance, it is popular, flexible, commercial.

No country lays its traditions more remorselessly on the altar of self-interest than Great Britain. All the sympathies of the governing class were with the land owners and protectionists, and against the manufacturers and free traders, in the struggle for repealing the corn laws, but the necessities of the exchequer and the inexorable logic of self-interest won a speedy victory for the democratic side.

Richard Cobden was the apostle of Manchester. He came into parliament in 1837, as representative of the manufacturing borough of Stockport, and was one of the earliest advocates of free trade. The anti-corn law league, which agitated England out of a protectionist into a free trade policy, was in a great measure of his creation. Never in the history of commercial politics was so complete and signal a victory won. And that in the main by private men, acting on and through constituencies hardly represented in parliament. From that day Richard Cobden was a power, not admitted to a social equality with the technically nobler classes, much sneered at then, and always, as a "cotton lord," but not to be ignored or counted out in any future arrangement of parties.

In 1859, being at the time in this country, he was selected by Lord Palmerston as his cabinet minister. To the regret of all his friends on this side of the water, he declined the seat. His political principles were probably not flexible enough to carry him always into the same lobby with the easy-going premier.

The second great public act of his life was the negotiation of the French treaty, consummated three or four years ago. This most important commercial measure was almost wholly the work of two unofficial persons, M. Chevalier on the part of France, and Richard Cobden on the part of England. Each was implicitly trusted on the part of his government, and they met informally in Paris and elaborated the treaty, and turned it over to their sovereigns a completed work.

Mr. Cobden was several times in America, the last time in 1859. He had some interest in the Illinois Central railroad, and he was intimately known to many of our public and business men. He studied our country both politically and commercially. Politically he judged us from the elevated standpoint of an enlightened popular reformer, and all his instincts and influence were on the side of free men and free labor, of popular education and popular government. Commercially, he looked at us as an Englishman, with a judgment warped by habit and the life-long study of the peculiar interests of his country. He knew that free trade had made England rich; he knew that the adoption of it in the United States would make her richer; and he persuaded himself that our well-being would also be promoted. He was too honest to wilfully defend falsehood, but he was too insular to comprehend the position of those of his own country.

A most instructive parallel might be drawn between this great and good man, and our own late revered President, but we must leave our readers to make it.—Springfield Republican.

Gen. Sherman's Extraordinary Negotiation for Peace.

The loyal public will read with profound surprise the terms which Gen. Sherman tendered to the rebel government, as represented by its only uncaptured commander, Gen. Johnston, as the basis of peace. In reading the provisions of this remarkable compact—which was signed on the 18th of April, four days after the assassination of President Lincoln—one is at a loss to know which side agreed to surrender. Johnston certainly could have intended nothing of the kind. He evidently believed himself to be negotiating with an equal—dictating terms, rather than receiving them—and laying the basis of a new government based on a theory of State rights as absolute and complete as Calhoun ever dreamed of.

No plea need be sought to justify the rebellion and all the atrocious acts that have followed in its train, beyond that which is found in this scheme of pacification. The title of the "Confederates" to an equal status with the national authorities is conceded in the first article of the agreement; and that infamous concession is staunchly supported in the second article, which instead of providing for the surrender of the rebel arms and munitions of war to the United States Government, expressly provides for their deposit in the State arsenals under the keeping, and subject to the orders, of any new league of conspirators that may arise hereafter.

In his wildest flights of imagination, in his boldest schemes of burglary, Floyd himself never conceived a plan or basis for a new rebellion superior to this. A difficulty between the United States Government and some foreign power would be the signal to every unarmed rebel to his to the State arsenal and equip himself for a new attempt to throw off the authority of the government and realize the dream of a slave Confederacy.

The fifth article in the agreement is intended not only to secure full amnesty for every class of rebel offenders, but to open the way for the reestablishment of slavery in all the seceded States. It is a provision running in the face of the most important legislative enactments and executive decrees that have come into force since the rebellion commenced. It changes, at one stroke, the whole policy of the National Government. It substitutes for the formal resolutions of Congress, and the solemn decisions of the National Executive, the compromises of a military subordinate with a rebel leader. It carries the nation back to the very source and fountain of the calamities which were sprung upon it when the guage of battle was first thrown down by the conspirators. It undoes all that has been found politic in asserting the supreme authority of the government; all that has been esteemed right and humane in the discomfiture of slavery; all that has been considered essential to justify the honor and uphold the justice of the national cause before the world. And to each separate clause of this ignominious instrument, which by the countenance of a weak and recreant Executive, might have become the Magna Charta of American slavery, Gen. Sherman gave the sanction of his name, as the immediate representative of the military power of the United States.—N. Y. Times.

From the Indianapolis Gazette.

A Sweet-Scented Conclave.

On the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson—the 12th instant—the Democratic disciples of Slavery met at an eating house on Union Square, New York, to celebrate that occasion. Mr. Theodore Martine presided, and after the feasting made a speech in which he lamented the existence of our huge public debt, mourned the violation of the Virginia and Kentucky State Rights doctrine, and grieved that the Dred Scott Decision should be called a "relic of barbarism." Mr. Martine denounced the Puritans and said, "had the Mayflower never reached the shores of America—had she found a fit resting place in the depths of the ocean, we might have been spared the sad and humiliating sight of brothers arrayed in deadly conflict." He pitched into those Democrats who had proved false to true Democracy.

A letter from Ben Wood was read and then toasts to "State Sovereignty" and "White Supremacy" were drunk. Edward Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, made a speech, in response to the significant toast, "The laboring and producing classes—from the curse of a great public debt may American Institutions deliver them." Ingersoll gave his opinion as to American Institutions, as connected with the payment of this public debt, and said the laboring and producing classes were not by our system of Government, or by any code of law or honor, human or divine, bound to pay any portion of that debt.

Judge McCunn responded to the toast, "The Democratic Party." He said if it be true that Southern statesmen had for eighty years past, guided the affairs of this nation, the desire of his heart was that they should be restored to power. The Judge indorsed Ingersoll's views as to the repudiation of the public debt, and said, "where a debt had been unconstitutionally created, the only course left was repudiation, and," he exclaimed, "in God's name let us have repudiation!"

C. Chaney Burr and Henry Clay Fale, and other distinguished Democrats followed in like strain.

Union Meeting in Clark County.

At a meeting of the Unconditional Union men of Clark county, Kentucky, held in Winchester, on Monday, April 24th, 1865, JAMES M. OGDEN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. H. C. BRUSH was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were offered and adopted.

1st. Resolved, That we recommend to the consideration of the Congressional Convention to be held in Lexington on the 8th day of May next, the name of Charles E. Egleston, Esq., as a stable candidate for Congress in this district, and the choice of the true Union men of Clark county for that position.

2d. Resolved, That the thanks of the Union party of this district are due to Charles Egleston, Esq., for the very able vindication of our cause as Elector for this Congressional District in the late Presidential Election.

3d. Resolved, That all true Union men of Clark county who are in favor of the Constitutional Amendment (without reference to former political opinions) are hereby appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Lexington on the 8th of May, 1865.

4th. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the National Unionist, at Lexington, Frankfort Commonwealth, Louisville Union Press, Louisville Journal, and Cincinnati Gazette.

JAMES M. OGDEN, Chairman.
R. H. C. BRUSH, Secretary.

President Lincoln's Inaugural in England.

The last inaugural of President Lincoln made a strong impression in England. The British Standard speaks of it as "the most remarkable thing of the sort ever pronounced by any President of the United States from the first day until now. Its Alpha and its Omega is Almighty God, the God of justice and the Father of mercies, who is working out the purposes of his love. It is invested with a dignity and pathos which lift it high above everything of the kind, whether in the Old World or the New. The whole thing puts us in mind of the best men of the English Commonwealth; there is in fact much of the old prophet about it."

Important Decision of Attorney-General Speed.

PHILADELPHIA April 25.

A special despatch to the Bulletin from Washington to-day says Attorney General Speed has made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee. In reply to a letter of the Secretary of War relating to these points he decides—

First—That the rebel officers who surrendered to General Grant have no homes in loyal States, and have no right to come to places where their homes were in the loyal States prior to going into rebellion.

Second—That persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given it support, comfort, and aid, and were residents of rebel territory, have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

Third—That rebel officers plainly have no right to wear their uniforms in any of the loyal States. The Attorney General adds that such rebel officers having done wrong in coming into loyal States are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms; that they have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city as wear the traitor's garb, and that the stipulation of the surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

DICK TURNER.—Dick Turner, the noted turnkey of Libby Prison, is securely lodged in the most dismal, subterranean dungeon of that place of torture. There is no pity felt for him in Richmond. A correspondent who saw the cruel hearted man describes him as pale as leprosy, his beard whitening, his deficient teeth ajar, and his eyes full of terror. He is now as mean and cringing in his behavior as in power, he was insolent and cruel. When turnkey, he shot men dead, with a revolver, who came to the windows for air and light, kicked and knocked down others, and took delight in augmenting the untold miseries of the poor prisoners under his charge. He has heard, in his loathsome cell, that the soldiers have decreed his death, so soon as they are fully assured of his identity, and his pleadings for mercy are presented to all who come near him; but he pleads to hearts of stone.

WHAT IT MEANT.—When the Richmond papers announced, a few days before the 4th of March, that an event was about to transpire which would send a thrill of joy throughout the South and startle the world, it probably had reference to the tragedy which has since startled the whole country by its enormity. It is known that Booth intended to assassinate the President on that day, but the want of co-operation in those who were to assist him defeated the plan. His own letter shows that he had been brooding over the matter for months, and that he had in that design, in the hope that it would save Richmond from its impending fate, by the confusion and dismay it would cause for a time, which would frustrate the well-considered movements of Grant and Sherman. If the crime had been perpetrated on the 4th of March, before Richmond fell, it might have given a new lease of life to the usurpation at Richmond; but Richmond being taken, and Lee's army surrendered, what was meant as a stroke of policy or strategy, became only an act of vindictiveness, having no object but the gratification of personal hatred. It was a great blunder as well as a great crime, and it shows that it was originally concocted by men of superior mind to Booth. They had a far-reaching purpose, and used him as a proper tool for work they dared not appear in themselves. He saw only the fact, and did not comprehend the purpose. By delay the crime recoils upon the base plotters of assassination. The "world has been startled," but the "thrill of joy" which was to be felt throughout the South, is now a feeling of fear for the consequences of their work.—Phila. Ledger.

A Traitorous Preacher and How he Was Served.

NEWTON, Dearborn county, Indiana, April 16.—During divine service to-day, at the Methodist church, Rev. Mr. Levi Miller officiating clergyman, remarked that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was a good thing. The congregation immediately rose en masse and took his Reverency out of the pulpit, made him swear with his right hand on the Bible and left raised to Heaven, that he would support the Government of the United States ever afterwards, and then gave him five minutes to leave town.

Miller's place of residence is near Harrison, Ohio. The same gentleman went to his sister-in-law's this morning to get his breakfast, and made some remarks similar to those used at the church, when she invited him to leave before breakfast was served.

The British Residents and the Public Calamity.

—We are bound, says the N. Y. Times, to recognize the feelings and the taste which dictated the resolutions passed at a meeting of British residents, which was convened Wednesday at the Astor House, under the presidency of Mr. Consul Archibald. The assembly was respectable in numbers, and equally so in character. The speaking and the formal record of the sympathies of those who attended were entirely commendable. And we trust the meeting may be taken as an earnest of their rival once more, of the common friendship between the two nations which once existed, but which the jealousy and avarice fostered by this rebellion had all but uprooted. In the light of these closing scenes of the conspiracy, which threatened the national life, we doubt not many who at first saw in that conspiracy only a legitimate check to the progress of a great rival, will now discover the full hideousness of the thing they were tempted to nourish. Its expiring thrust will startle the "sympathizing" world from its complacent mood, and show it what the system of the conspirators in its incarnate form has actually been from the beginning.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864-336-twenty.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.....	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.....	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.....	174,820 23
Loans on unsecured personal security, due within sixty days.....	8,425 09
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security.....	18,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and other outstanding returns.....	17,855 49
Amounts due from Agents not included in above.....	1,094 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.....	5,998 46
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies).....	1,814 09
Missouri defence warrants.....	411 00
Revenue stamps.....	15 80
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.....	\$ 430,990 26

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.....	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.....	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.....	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.....	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.....	

STATE OF MISSOURI,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, I, Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—namely, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate securities, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, but are made for the benefit of persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.
(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county,--In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

Take Notice!!

I HAVE just received a new importation of paper hangings and window shades, comprising many beautiful patterns, at Barstow's old stand on Market street, opposite State Capitol.

R. B. JILLSON.

Frankfort, April 7, 1865—lm.

COUGH NO MORE
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIPOUS
COUGH BALSAM

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellicious Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.
May 25, 1864 & 1865-325

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....MAY 2, 1865

Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By my direction the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies, and

WHEREAS, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation, I now, therefore, in order to mitigate grief on earth, which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in heaven, and in compliance with the views of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capitol, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, MAY 25th, NEXT, to be observed wherever, in the United States, the flag of our country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommend my fellow-citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship; there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in the memory of the good man who has been removed so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington, April 25, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President,
W. HUSTON, Acting Secretary of State.

[President Johnson has, since the above was issued, changed the date to the 1st of June.]

Review of News.

The funeral train of the late President reached Indianapolis at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. The reception there was one of the most beautiful and appropriate that it has yet received. Deep and heartfelt mourning pervaded the many thousands assembled to do reverence to the honored dead. At Indianapolis the funeral escort was joined by Gov. Bramlette and the Kentucky delegation, who will accompany the remains to Springfield. The cortege left Indianapolis at 12 o'clock on Sunday night for Chicago. We have still to record the marks of affection and respect everywhere manifested on the route through the country. At every station, even through the night and the rains, the people were assembled to do honor to the dead and to testify to their great grief for their own and the nation's loss. All have loved him and are now mourning because they shall never see his face again. The final ceremonies will take place at Springfield on Thursday next, at which time the body of our late Chief Magistrate will be committed to the grave.

Gen. Grant announces that on Wednesday, April 26th, Gen. Johnston surrendered his entire army to Gen. Sherman, on the same terms agreed upon between Generals Grant and Lee. The force surrendered embraces the Army of Tennessee and of North Carolina, under Bragg; the Army of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, under Hardee; and the Georgia Militia, under Howell Cobb. Sixty-six general officers are surrendered, as follows: three full Generals, five Lieut. Generals, twenty Major Generals, and thirty-eight Brigadier Generals.

Gen. Dick Taylor's Army is about broken up. The General made his escape from Selma, when it was captured by the Federal forces, in a steamboat. Several of his officers, among them Forrest, eluded capture in the darkness and took to the swamps. Among the prisoners captured were 150 officers. The only army now remaining is the one under Kirby Smith. That will soon be attended to.

On Saturday last, 105 officers and 1000 men, all of Morgan's old command, surrendered to Gen. Hobson at Mt. Sterling, in this State. 1200 rebels surrendered at other points to Gen. Hobson's troops. This clears Eastern Kentucky of the rebel marauders. Secretary Seward is rapidly regaining his strength, and is now able to ride out every day. There is also a marked improvement in the condition of his son, Fred. Seward.

Justice and Mercy.

There seems to exist in the minds of many an idea that these two attributes are at direct antagonism with each other. Justice cannot be rigorously exercised without shutting mercy from view, and mercy cannot exercise its works of love without de-throning justice. Yet in Him in whom both these attributes are found in infinite perfection, they work in eternal harmony and in both love appears. And it is He who has said "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," and who has commanded the punishment of the guilty. In these commands there is a perfect blending of justice and mercy—justice is seen rebuking and condemning crime and punishing the criminal; mercy is seen shielding the innocent from the influence of crime and from the evil doings of the criminal. Justice looks beyond the mere individual to the many and acts for their good. So justice inexorably meted out to the criminal may become mercy to the State, or as President Johnson has well said, "Mercy to individuals is not mercy to the State." It is this principle that has always required the punishment of treason. The traitor embraces in his crime the transgression of every law of God and man and the infliction upon society of the most terrible wrongs and sufferings it can endure. Hence his punishment has in all ages been the most severe that can be inflicted upon man—a punishment required by that higher law which mankind must obey. In the case of the rebellion which has covered our land with crime and deluged it with blood, the welfare of society and the stability of our Government demand the punishment of the traitors who have incited and led the rebellion. In reply to this the objection is urged "Who are the leaders?" They are well known. It is needless to enumerate them. They who sat in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan and in the Congress of the United States, and who held high offices of profit and trust under its Government, while at the same time they were engaged in brewing treason against that Government, are well known and are known, too, as the leaders in this rebellion. Without their direct influence and control—yes, without their command rebellion would not have raised its bloody hand and covered our land with mourning. Forgiving them, we expose our country to the same dangers and sufferings in the future. These will always be dangerous men in the community—more so now, since their defeat, than ever. The starvers of our prisoners, the assassins of our President are not men to appreciate nor be softened by the exercise of mercy. And their punishment will deter others from following their example. Traitors will not be found so numerous in high places hereafter, if they know that the penalty shall be death and infamy. "All that a man hath will he give for his life." For the miserable life he must drag out if he escapes the death he merits, Jeff. Davis has resigned dignity, honor, honesty, and patriotism, and, laden down with stolen gold, has become a skulking fugitive, basely leaving his people to their doom. And holding on to his skirts and his gold is his infamous Cabinet, all running from DEATH. Recall them and let them go free, and the crime of treason will be stripped of all its infamy and terror—treason will be rewarded patriotism will be punished. Justice and mercy are divorced and the country has no assurance for the future. The rebellion is not crushed; it has merely ceased its terrible play for a while to recuperate its energies and to await a more convenient season. But punish these leaders as they deserve, that season will never come—let the infamy of the gallows attach itself inexorably to the base crime of treason and few will care to commit it. Both justice and mercy call for such punishment of the leaders of the rebellion. Thus only can we hope for a future of unity and peace.

Gen. Johnston's Surrender.

Gen. Sherman's glorious march has at length ended in the capture of the last rebel army. We have felt so certain that this surrender must be made, forced as it was by the disposition of Sherman's forces and the capitulation of General Lee, that the news is received without the enthusiasm with which other victories have been hailed. And besides this, the grief which still saddens the nation, its deep mourning over its terrible bereavement, forbid the outbursts of joy which were wont to greet the tidings of our triumphs. Every new victory brings him before us who so rejoiced in our joy. We miss his announcement of it to the nation, the heartfelt call of the noble, honest man to thanks and praise to God for his gracious help, and his rejoicing over the salvation of the country.

The surrender of Gen. Johnston is another assurance of peace. When Lee surrendered the military power of the South was broken; it is now destroyed. No army is left, except Dick Taylor's and Kirby Smith's few thousands. They of course must disband, surrender or be annihilated. The ablest Generals of the Confederacy in our power, its armies prisoners, its President and leaders fugitives, attempting to escape from the country, the rebellion is crushed and the Confederacy destroyed. The Republic has conquered a peace. The principles for which it has fought have prevailed. There has been no compromise with treason. Rebellion has done its worst, put forth its most strength and has miserably failed. There remains nothing now but for the States to return to their allegiance to the old Government. This they will do. The leaders of the secession movement have forsaken them. Their selfishness, their dishonesty, their malignant deceit, their cowardice is now manifested, and the people will see the cruel and infamous cheat which has

been practised upon them. We believe that the people now will rise to assert their own power and will, they will return to their old duties. Then the old privileges will be theirs, and peace will resume its quiet, loving sway throughout the Union. State after State will acknowledge the authority of the old Government and submit to the old Constitution and laws. The prospects of the Republic are brighter now than ever. It has passed through the severest trials and has come forth strengthened by the contest. Taxed even beyond what it was believed our country could possibly bear, in all the resources necessary to carry on the war against the rebellion, she has promptly met the calls and her resources seem yet inexhaustible. Such a spirit of earnest patriotism has been revealed in the people of the loyal States as to give assurance of the permanency and union of the nation. For all this our thanks are due to Him from whom our help has come. If He had not been on our side then our enemies had swallowed us up quickly. He has given to us the victory. To Him be the praise.

Booth the Assassin.

The country has received the gratifying intelligence of the death of the murderer of the President. Before the remains of that good man have been placed in their honored grave by the hands of his loving people, his murderer has died a dog's death and his miserable body has been put out of sight forever. He has died amid the execrations of all good people and he has gone to the grave without a mourner. His deed was infamous and eternal infamy has attached itself to his memory. After he was shot, Booth had two hours of consciousness, and the surgeon supposes that he must have died a horrible death as his brain was active till the moment of dissolution. It is also discovered that he must have suffered terribly from the fracture of his leg, as part of the bone was protruding through the flesh and mortification had already commenced. Thus from the very hour of the cruel and cowardly murder, his eternal doom, because of his crime, stared him in the face, and his terrible torments—torments of the mind and soul—then commenced. And if his spirit is yet lingering here, the assassin Booth will see that he has not in the wide earth, where his crime is known, a single sympathizer among the good, or honorable, or brave. All rejoice that the earth is rid of his accursed presence.

The Secesh in Canada.

The telegraph brings us the intelligence that the Grand Jury of Toronto, Canada, have found a true bill of indictment against several Southern refugees in that city. Among them are Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and C. C. Clay, of Alabama. Their offense is the violation of the neutrality laws. It is believed by the Canadian authorities that they were parties in the thieving and murdering raid on St. Albans which has already caused Canada so much trouble and which may yet involve her in war with our country. Another conspiracy has just come to light in which these refugees are concerned. An armed steamer was being prepared to sail from a Canadian port to prey on our commerce upon the Lakes. Hand-grenades, Greek fire, shells and other implements of war had been provided for her piratical work. A citizen of Toronto made affidavit of the plot, and the steamer, with the principal pirate, W. L. McDonald, was seized. The two worthies above named are supposed to be implicated in this affair.

There seems to be no doubt that the infamous conspiracy to destroy our Government by the assassination of the President and his Cabinet, with other prominent men, received its final shape in Canada. Doubtless such men as Thompson, Clay, and Sanders were concerned in it. Certain it is that the news of Mr. Lincoln's base and cowardly murder was received by Southern refugees in Canada with great rejoicings. The Toronto Globe says, and reiterates the statement, that "it caused a thrill of horror in the city when it was made known that Southern refugees assembled in our chief hotel as soon as the deed was known on Saturday morning, and entered upon a noisy debauch in honor of the event, and that a clergyman among them said publicly at the breakfast table, at the same hotel, that Lincoln had only gone to hell a little before his time." It is to be hoped that these refugees will yet receive their dues. When the Canadian authorities learn their true character, and see how entirely lost they are to every sentiment of honor or honesty or decency, they will, probably, drive them from their shores. These traitors are attempting not only to injure us but also the country which is affording them a refuge, by bringing about a war between the two countries. They know that these repeated breaches of the neutrality laws must end in this. Hence their conduct. Canada will learn this before long and will then make a clean sweep of the murderous crew. If it be into the lakes the world would be no loser.

National Union Congressional Convention.

The National Union Party of this (the 7th) Congressional District, are hereby requested to meet in Convention in the city of Lexington on MONDAY, MAY 25th, 1865, (County Court day) at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and providing for the thorough organization of the party for the coming canvass.

The Union men in each county of the district are earnestly requested to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to this Convention, as we wish a full attendance, and a fair expression of the wishes of the National Union men of the District.

JOHN B. WILGUS,
Chairman Congressional District Committee for the 7th District.

Fight with Guerrillas.

We learn from the Adjutant General that on the 27th of April, Capt. Cummings, of Maj. Switzer's Battalion of State Forces, with 35 men belonging to the battalion, and a detachment from the 17th Ky. Cavalry, overtook nineteen guerrillas, under command of Capt. Collins, in Hardin county, two and a half miles South of Big Spring. A short but desperate fight ensued which resulted in the killing of four of the guerrillas, wounding four, and taking 5 prisoners, together with 13 horses. The other six guerrillas made their escape. In the fight Capt. Cummings was wounded in three places with buckshot—in the breast, left arm, and abdomen, and has bled considerably internally. A private of Capt. C's company, named Whitworth, was also wounded. Capt. Cummings died at Cloverport on Saturday and was buried with military honors. He was a brave officer, and his loss will be deeply felt and much lamented.

Life Insurance.

Among the most useful and philanthropic institutions of the age, we may safely class the system of Life Insurance as carried on in our country. It looks towards and provides for the comfort and the happiness of the family not in the present but also in the future—in that future which must come to every household sooner or later, when its head shall be snatched away by death. Becoming a party to this system, the husband and father makes provisions for the support of the widow and the orphan so that they are not left to the charities—often so cold and niggardly—of the world. It thus becomes an assurance not only against want in the family but also against poverty in the community, and to that extent is a preventive of suffering and crime.

"A Life Assurance is nothing more nor less than an association of individuals, who contribute a portion of their earnings to a general fund to be distributed at their deaths to their families or others, dependent upon them, as they shall direct. Its advantages are within the reach of all who possess a fair degree of health, and the most ordinary means of support." By this statement it will be seen that only a small portion of the daily earnings of the individual is required to procure a sum for his family larger than there is any probability of the large proportion of men leaving at their death. On the slight investment an ample return is certain. And nothing can deprive the family of the insurer of the amount for which he is insured. Other property may be taken for debt; the insurer may die insolvent; his estate may all be swallowed up in the settlement of his affairs. But this cannot be touched by his creditors—it is the property of the person in whose favor he insured and is inalienable. Our readers would do well to consider this subject and to act promptly in the matter.

The condition of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company is published in our paper to-day. It will be seen that it is a good and safe company with which to insure, and entire confidence may be placed in the statement. Any further information which may be desired can be obtained by application at the office the Commonwealth.

Grant "Has Met Lee."

The Philadelphia Inquirer, asks how did Gen. Grant manage to gain the splendid victory over which the country rejoices? A year ago, when he assumed the command of the armies of the United States and took a personal interest in the Army of the Potomac, the Rebel journalists sneered at him, and with the roll of his former victories before them, exclaimed, "Ah, yes! but Grant has never met Robert E. Lee." Well, he has met Robert E. Lee face to face, and the latter performed that most painful of all acts to a soldier, the surrender of his sword. The historic dignity of Gates at Saratoga, and of Washington at Yorktown, has descended to this plebeian General, who has no ancestry to boast of, and the scion of the "first families of Virginia" yielded himself and his army to an officer, who, four years ago, was unknown to the great masses of his countrymen either as a man or a soldier.

IMPROVED HORSE SHOE—The Scientific American describes a new horse shoe which is remarkable for the method by which it is attached to the hoof—the usual plan of nailing being dispensed with. Any person can attach a shoe to a horse by the new plan, in a few minutes, and it is impossible to lame a horse with it. It leaves the hoof in a natural state and does not cramp the animal in his motion. They are cheaply made and light when properly put on?

To the Voters of the XXth Senatorial District of Kentucky, Composed of the Counties of Franklin, Anderson and Woodford.

At the request of many friends in the Twentieth Senatorial District, and also in response to a call through the press, signed "Many Voters," I have consented to become a candidate for the office of State Senator at the ensuing August election.

The stirring events that have transpired within the past four years are so fresh upon the public mind, and the great questions of policy in connection with a restoration of peace to our bleeding country are being so thoroughly discussed through the entire press of the nation, that I deem it unnecessary I should make an active canvass, such as is generally made in time of peace. My public record for the past two years as a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature is referred to as an index and guarantee of what my future course will be upon questions that pertain to our State and national affairs. I did not present or advocate any measure during my term of service in the lower house of the Legislature that I now regret, or cast any vote that I would change had I the power. I present myself as a true Union man, one who has been at all times since the

beginning of this civil war ready and willing to assist the Government in every constitutional effort made by it to overthrow the rebellion and establish Federal authority over every revolted State. I believe that our forefathers, in their wisdom, arranged the Federal Constitution so as to embrace therein sufficient power and authority, which are clearly defined, to meet any emergency, and that a proper exercise of this power and authority would have effected all that has been or will be effected by doubtful proclamations, or doubtful enactments of law. We have prospered under the government given us by our fathers as no other nation ever prospered, and any amendment to the supreme law, or deviation from established precedents, may overwhelm us in ruin, wipe out every vestige of our greatness, and further demonstrate to the delight of kings and emperors, and all adherents of monarchies, that man was incapable of self-government.

H. C. MCLOED.

May 2.—1st.

Booth Killed.

The following is the statement of Sergeant Boston Corbett, who killed the assassin:

On Tuesday my superior officer Lieut. Edward P. Dougherty, received information that two persons answering to the description of Booth and his accomplice, Harold, who were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry Garrett, about three miles from Port Royal. In the direction of Bowling Green there we captured a man named Jett, ferried Booth and his companion across the Potomac. At first he denied knowing anything about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted he told us there they could be found, and piloted us to the place.

Booth and Harold reached the barn about dusk on Tuesday evening. The barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry, and some of our party engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside. He was commanded to surrender several times, but made no reply to the demand save that, "If you want me, come and take me."

When first asked to surrender he first asked, "Who do you take me for?" A short time after, in response to the question as to whether there was anybody else with him in the barn, he stated that he was the only person in the building; that his friend Harold had taken another route and was beyond the reach of capture.

At three o'clock, or after, the barn was fired. Before the flames were kindled Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light. He could see us but we could not see him. But after that the tables turned against him. We could see him plainly, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him and he made a spring toward the door, as if to force his way out. As he passed by one of the crevices in the barn I fired at him, I aimed at his body. I did not want to kill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high; the ball struck him in the head just below the right ear, and, passing through, came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired; that may probably account for his receiving the ball in the head. I was not over eight or ten yards distant from him when I fired. I was afraid that if I did not wound him he would kill some of our men. After he was wounded I went into the barn. Booth was lying in a reclining position on the floor. I asked him "Where are you wounded?" in a feeble voice, his eyes glaring with a peculiar brilliancy, he answered, "In the head; you have finished me."

He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died about two hours and a half afterwards. About an hour before he breathed his last, he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart, and thus end his misery. His suffering appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed to be afraid, for mine was the only shot fired on either side.

When he fell he had in his hand a six-barreled revolver, and at his feet was laying a seven-shooter, which he dropped after he was wounded. Two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harold had nothing to do with the murder.

We gave him brandy, and four men went in search of a doctor, whom we found about four miles from the scene of occurrence, but when he arrived Booth was dying.

He did not talk much after receiving the wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied "I die for my country," and asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication.

a28 6w.

GRAND FENIAN BALL.

The Brotherhood of Frankfort will give their FIRST ANNUAL BALL, at the CAPITAL HOTEL, Wednesday Evening May 3, 1865. Saxton's Band, of Lexington, will be in attendance. Supper will be served at 12 o'clock, precisely, at which time a Flag will be presented to the Brotherhood by the Ladies of Frankfort. After supper the Ball will be continued. Tickets are limited, and can only be procured by application to P. Joyce, Cornelius McAuliffe, and John Haly three of the managers.

Every thing which can add enjoyment to the occasion will be done by the managers, and also by the gentlemanly proprietor of the Capital Hotel, and we doubt not this first Ball of the Fenian Brotherhood will long be remembered with pleasure by all who may engage in its festivities.

To Neutralize Offensiveness

In many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits or catarrh, is neutralized by SOZODONT. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentifrice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed.

Sold by all Druggists. 2t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 2nd day of May, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bullock, C. B. (2)	Loren, Miss Nancy J.
Chism, Green	McCrory, Thomas L.
Clab, Joshua F.	Newton, Miss Sallie C.
Coldwin, H. L.	Onelin, Mrs. Eliza
Cohn, Geo. W.	Palis, Reuben
Cox, Geo.	Renk, Col.
Crampton, John B.	Richmond, Joel C.
Dosen, Lenard	Stout, J. W.
Dailey Nancy	Smith, T. Z.
Dutton, W. V.	Serenson, Mrs. Sarah
Davis, Miss Emma (2)	Scott, Mrs. Louisa
Fightmaster, Thos. M.	Sandy, Wm. M.
Gramm, Miss Nancy	Taylor, B. F.
Golding, Able	Turk, Miss Alice
Gary, Mrs. W.	White, Miss Mandy
Gaines, Joseph W.	Wilkinson, Miss Alw-
Gravis, B. F.	ney
Harris, Mrs. S. A.	Wash, Miss Fannie
Harmon, Peter	Washons, Green
Herrell, Henry	Watts, Meret

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

May 2, 1865-1t. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

WANTED

Three or four Dining Room Boys immediately. Apply to J. B. AKIN, Proprietor Capitol Hotel.

May 2-3t.

Public Sale!

ONSATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell to the highest bidder, at the State Stables, near the Railroad Bridge in Frankfort, Ky., about

50 HORSES!

Also, a large lot of condemned

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and a variety of other Property not required for the service.

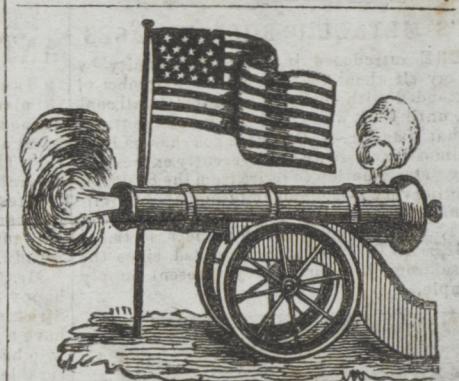
Also, ONE FOUR-WHEEL

AMBULANCE.

TERMS CASH. The property to be removed on the day of sale, at the risk of the purchaser. By order of the Governor.

S. G. SUDDARTH,
Q. M. Gen. of Ky.

May 2-1d.



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865-tf.

PUBLIC SALE!

Valuable Stock to be Sold.

State of Kentucky, Franklin Circuit Court:
I. P. Fisher, plan'tiff. } In Equity.
vs.
Chas. S. Waller, &c., deff'ts.

By virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin, State of Kentucky, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on the Fourth Monday in June, 1865—being the first day of the Circuit Court,

100 shares of stock in the Iowa Land Company, represented by Certificate No. 586.

100 shares of stock in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, represented by Certificate No. 829.

Also, 2 1/2 shares of LaCrescent stock, represented by Certificates No's 73 and 74 of share No. 10; Certificates No's 25 and 26 of share No. 3; Certificates No's 29, 30, 31 and 32, of share No. 3; and Certificates No's 114 and 115, of share No. 6.

The sale will be to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers executing bond with approved security resident of the State of Kentucky. Said bond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds.

G. W. GWIN, Com'r.

*New York Journal of Commerce, Jr., and Chicago Tribune, publish two weeks in daily, and send bill to this office by the 1st day of June, with copy of daily containing advertisement.

Frankfort, April 21-tds.

NEW ALBANY WOOLLEN MILLS,

State St., near the River,
New Albany, Ind.

WE are ready to do custom work promptly. We manufacture BLANKETS, COVERLETS, JEANS, LINSEYS, PLANNERS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c., all sourced and of very superior quality; also Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers not visiting our city can ship their wool to us by railroad or river express to manufacture or exchange and have their goods promptly returned by same. Cost of manufacturing collected on delivery of goods or taken out of wool. We guarantee our goods to give satisfaction. We send our price-list of manufacturing on application by mail.

J. F. GEBHART & CO.,
Successors to Gebhart, Richardson & Co.,
References—H. W. Wilkes, Louisville.
J. J. Von Borries & Co., Louisville,
a21m*

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862-4.]

J. W. FINNELL, FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-45.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1867-45.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-45.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases, be deemed to attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-45.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts hold in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office in Frankfort and Danville.
Sept. 14, 1863-45.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and is now in use in a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. H. Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 8, 1863-45.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73rd year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 14, 1865-sw3m.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair, rather small complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple-minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-sw348.

J. R. GRUNDY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 205 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-6m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72nd year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-w4w3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington, 6:50 P. M.
Lexington, 12:30 P. M. Chicago, 3:00 A. M.
Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:40 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for breakfast, and then taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Diarrhoea AND FLUX! STICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: "that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50¢ per bottle."

May 25, 1864-w4w35-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Steel Brown, Green, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Pink Drab.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in dyeing, and giving perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
200 Broadway, Boston.
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 27th.

S. BLACK.
H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1866.

NOTICE. To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver at your doors every morning, fresh light bread hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's old stand, on St. Clair Street, one door below Express Office.
A. J. GRAHAM
March 24, 1865-2w.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gentlemanly sentiment of the State has been found to have little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at length ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding us as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government what the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as a gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion, and their action in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts, the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto been desired from the press here the prominence desirable in such a paper.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week, in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.
L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian, DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STEPHEN YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict adherence to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel. It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

Terms—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address:
WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,
Danville, Kentucky.

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z. Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

BY order of the Court at the February Term 1865, the cause has been referred to me to receive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L. Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors of the estate of the said Thos. L. Petty, are requested to present their claims, with vouchers, to me, at least twenty days before the June Term, 1865, proven as is required by law in case of claims against the estate of deceased persons.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.
March 28-sw361.

Statement of the Condition OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.



On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 43
Cash in transit, 124,273 40
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., 44,000 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., 10,000 13,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., 3,500 4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., [3d Mt. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00
P. & F. W. C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 57,000 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 18,000 18,360 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 35,000 39,140 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest, 23,000 25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 56,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00
Town of Hartford, Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 60,000 64,400 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly, 75,000 81,750 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 195,000 196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 182,500 161,625 00
United States 5-20s, Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,360 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,000 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest, 76,000 50,920 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 21,200 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1864, 23,410 22,239 50
500 Shares Hartford & N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 30,000 33,600 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00
35 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,800 00
100 Shares First National Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00
200 Shares Bk of the State, Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,500 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 40,000 53,680 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00
100 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,000 00
140 Shares Etna Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,900 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 47,000 00
300 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 40,500 00
800 Shares Broadway Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 38,000 00

LIABILITIES.
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.
Losses adjusted and due, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 50
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 122,625 02
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c. 200 00
Total Liabilities, \$128,302 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
Hartford County, ss.
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 28th day of July, 1864.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.
No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.

This is to certify, that DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company: possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.
August 8, 1864-34-w4w3w.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1864 EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 3:20 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).
SAM'L GILL, Supt.
Monday, March 28, 1864-45

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellevue, connecting at Evansville with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays